NEW-YORK DARK TRIBURE MOREAT, SMITEMBER IT, 1808-TERLE SHERT

the of The Peat.

the manufacture of sewing-machines in France, as the Peat would lead the readers to believe, on the Peat would lead the readers to believe, on the Peat would lead the readers to believe, on the Peat of the Inwe of France, on the Peat of the Inwe of Prance, and not because mechanise could be set than in thing country, that a large manufacture of the Inwest law, as only as see interestion of one of the leading American cataliables with small captured the leading the Peat of the present Superfundation of immense cataliables.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE FREEDMEN.

THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE COLORED BACK-ILU CATION OF THE PREEDMEN COUNSELLED BY THE HOLY SEE-THE MOVEMENT TO BEGIN AT CACE. The following is an extract from the Pastoral Let ter of the Ports Rev. Angustin Verot, Rehop of Savannah, and Administrator Apostolic of Plotics, to the clergy and

case from a higher ground, and we wish to impure to the policied race calcertion connected with religion, in view to their simportal could, which have been raced to the image of their simportal could, which have been recovered to the image of their simportal could, which the servicing in our prigar to receast from the boundage of all and derives of ignorance these who have been freed and delicered from somewheat and citel fetters, we wish to be not the wound which their preceding state had indicated upon them, excluding almost from them houses, sincere and Christian untringer, so as to make them partakens of the bleedings attached to a union which has become a secrament, of which the Scripture says: "Marriage honorable in all and the bed undefled," Heb. 13-4. We wish to see item become efficient and ferrent few more of that society founded by Christ, and established by His Apostlas, in which "there is meither bound not free petiter Jew nor Greek," Gal. 3, 29, but all in Christ, and Christ in all.

Is adventing this course to be followed with regard to the released race, let no one imagine that we embrace and adopt the doctrine of those fairs philesophers and hyportitical philasother of the North a large, to be the true anthor of the contest which has delarged the land in blood; they have been the made of the North a large, to be the true author of the contest which has delarged the land in blood; they have been she true aggressore of the South and the night sudden the Apostles agressor of the South and the night sudden that they had one common mater to whom they were and observed the war has indicated on the nation. When the Apostles agressor of the South and the night Christian victory, were different from the interior and obsellence to servants, they established overywhere, and they did not teach were and should be provided to prove their precedings of the work of the provided and have been kept up and the strength of the christian principles on Cari

We know that the subject is beset with great difficulties which might appear immunountable to any one that would not remember that there is rothing hard or impossible to God. The race is poor and poverty itself, it was transferred from clawery into freedom in an instant and without any possibility to accumulate small earnings, and hence the labor of evangel, to accumulate small earnings, and hence the labor of evangel, or the most be performed on a gratuitous foundation, and without aren expecting that they who have the Gaspel prosched must them will provide for their instructors to live out of the Gospel. The ministerial labor among them is not calculated to finiter vanity or schlore, or ambition or other incentives which may in other came support faltering nature. But on that account, it is but the more worthy of that noble religion that account, it is but the more worthy of that noble religion that account, it is but the more worthy of that noble religion that account, it is but the more worthy of that noble religion, that account, it is but the more worthy of that noble religion, the fathers who have spent all they had and overspent temperature and another in automorphic the Gospel to the poor, thus evidencing by their heroic deeds this mark of the true religion, polated out by Christ himself. The poor have the Gospel preached to tham. Bring in the poor and the feeble, and the blind and he hame, go out into the highways and hedges and compelben, to come in. Lake 14. 24.

We have thus, Breturen, stated to you have particulars, in add to excite your zeak and inflame your ardin by making you acquainted with a few of the topics that will be a subject af deliberation to the Bishops assembled. This importance, not to speak of many other subjects equally momentous to the welfare of that there will be a subject a deciment of the language of the topic that will be a subject a goal for food alone in dismuthor of every good gift, but he wishes as topic food alone in dismuthor of every good gift, but he wishes as topic

His Reception in Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington.

> FROM HARRISBURG TO WASHINGTON. THE PARTY LEAVE BARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 15-F:30 a. m. The President, with Secretary Wells, Gen. Grant, and Admiral Farragut have just paid a visit to Secretary Seward, who was in a car at the station, and who will proceed o Washington by a special train. The Secretary is somewhat

NINE O'CLOCK, a. m. - The crowd at the railroad depot are now loudly electing the President Gen. Grant and Admiral As the train moved off enthusiastic-obsers were given for the entire Presidential party. The President bowed his tranks as the multitude cheered and the train shot off. AT YOUR.

YORK, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866. There were theusands of certainistic people gathered here, who vociferously observed the Presidential party. The excursionists were conducted in carriages to the Washington House, where, on the balcony of that establishment, the President was welcomed in the following terms by Judge Fisher

were then escorted to the care. As they passed through the streets they were greeted with cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. Judge Jeremiah Black, Judge Plaher, the Hop. A. J. Glossbroner, and others of the Committee, then excerted the party to the State line. where they were met by Col. Webster, and several members of the staff of the Gov-ernor of Maryland. Judge Fisher here surrendered the escort Webster said that they with pleasure accepted the duty, and

receive you at Baltimore. The people will turn out on masse.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE. PALTIMORE, 2 o'clock p. m. ally buggaing for the President and Gen. Grant.

A WELCOME FROM GOV, SWANN, and supercuttured and Christian views. They consider this as the bean the contaction which must be drawn from the conditions of peace to which his must be drawn from the conditions which his the peace to which his the conditions which have been made to the image of their must be carried out which have been made to the image of their must be conditions which have been made to the image of their must be conditions which have been made to the image of the must be conditioned by the precious blood of his only food and have been redecand by the precious blood of his only food. The conditions which have been made to the image of the which the wound which his received must be added to the conditions which have been made to the image of the which do coverable of the precious blood of his only food. The conditions which have been redecand by the precious blood of his only food and have been redecand by the precious blood of his only food. The conditions which have been made to the image of the livest had been redecand on the conditions of the chird Livest the his read to the condition of the chird Livest the his conditions which have been made to the image of the livest the conditions which have been made to the image of the livest the him of the conditions which have been made to the image of the livest the him of the conditions which have been made to the image of the livest the him of the conditions of the chird Livest the him of the conditions which have been made to the image of the livest the him of the conditions of his precision. The made the precise in this centred to the proving in the proving the desired and the conditions of the livest the proving the desired of the proving the conditions of the chird Livest the him of the conditions of the proving the conditions of the conditions of the condition

The President merely expressed his thanks for this welcome from the Governor as the representative of the people of Maryland, not only to him as the Chief Magistrate of the country, but as a citizen of the United States. Both the address of the Governor and the reply of the President were loudly cheered.

The guests were then conveyed in open carriages under escort to the Eulaw House. The streets were througed on the entire route, men encering and women waving their bandkerchiefs. National flags were thrown out in all directions. particularly in Baltimore st. Nearly everybody seemed to have deserted their houses to do honor to the distinguished excursionists. Thousands of persons were within sight of the stand at the Eutaw House, which had been erected expressly for the occasion, and beautifully festooned with figs and

Ex Gov. Bradford here made a formal speech of welcome to the President, compilimenting him for his honest, long and arduous service in behalf of the Constitution and the Union, and expressing the hope that he would return to the capital additionally strengthened to perform the important duties with which he was entrusted.

additionally strengthened to perform the important duties with which he was entrusted.

THE FRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied at length, covering much of the ground of his former speeches. With reference to the welcome, it was peculiarly gratifying, coming as it did from the Executive of the State as the representative of the people, and not from those clothed with a little brief authority, as city connectionen. He referented his confidence in the proofs to uphold their liberties, and for himself, he would stand by the Constitution, though all elses should around him perial. The time had come when they should rise above purty, and come to the rescue of an invertied country against the tyramical and dangerous encreachments of Congress. He then proceeded to defend the vato power as exercised by him in the people's behelf, and make an earnest, appeal for reconciliation and harmony among all sections, so that our nation, once more united, may go on in her career of prosperity and glowy. He spoke for about 30 minutes, and was greeted with load appliance both during the delivery of his speech and at its conclusion.

EANQUET AT THE HOTEL.

BANQUET AT THE HOTEL. The President and party were entertained at the Eutaw Honse with a banquet. Gov. Swann made a speech, concluding by proposing. "The health of the President," who briefly expressed his thanks for the honor. Throughout the entire time the President was in Baltimore he was the recipient of enthusiastic applause from thousands upon thousands of the people. The train left Baltimore for Washington at 5:30 clock. The President was londly cheered by the thousands upon thousands of persons at the station. The reception in Baltimore was indeed carnest and emphatic. Gen. Grant left in the early afternoon for Washington, and therefore was not present at the banquet.

WASHINGTON. THE PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1866.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1866.

A procession, including the military, was in the in the neighborhood of the railroad roady to receive the Presidential party. There and along Indiana-are, to the City Hall, where the reception was to take place, there were large crowds anxiously awaiting the coming of the train. About half past six o'clock Secretaries Stanton, Browning, and McCellock.

Postmaster-General Randall, Judge Gtto, Attorney-General Stanbery, and Assistant Secretary Toxon, and Gens. Canbo puty that samewindge his infinite mercy, liberality and power,
see our own minory, poverty and dependence on Him. "Ack
and our own minory, poverty and dependence on Him." Ack
and row shall receive, seek and you shall find, kneek and it
shall be opened and you shall find, kneek and it
shall be opened and you.

salute, announcing the approach of the train, which in a few minutes entered the depot. Engine No. 209, which was guily descrated with flags, &c., brought down the train, including the splendid passenger car lately built for the use of the Presi-

dent and directors of the road.

Immediately on the stoppege of the train, the party left, the President leaning on the arm of T. F. Lloyd, and Scoretary Welles in company with Councilman W. W. Moore. The police and military having formed an unbroken line direct ito the carriages in waiting, the party passed through amid the City Hall. As early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large crowd of not less than three thousand people assembled in the squere, and around the facade of the City Hall, and before 44 o'clock, the various trades, the Twelfth Regiment United States Artillery, the employes of the Navy Yard, Treasury and public printing offices, and numerous other organize bodies, chief among which were the firemen with the burnlished engines and prancing horses decked with flowers Fire o'clock came, but not the President, and by that time the steps descending from the main colonade of the City Hall were thronged with fadies, while the broad evenue was packed from Four-and-a-half street to nearly Sixth, reers than seven thousand people being already present. The cicar the approaches to the entrance to the City Hall. This isued until after 7, when smid a very storm of cheers, the succeeded in clearing a way, up to which the President's carriage drove, and he, descending, walked up the steps secompanied by Socretary Welles and some other members of his party. The greater number, however, remained in their several carriages, despairing of pushing through the crowd, that closed in after the passage of the President as the waves

WELCOME BY THE MAYOU. Staking hands with the President, Mayor Wallach made he following speech of welcome:

Every street has sent forth its resident, every alley its abitant, and under almost the very dome of the Capitol.

REPLY OF THE PRINCIPENT. ThetPresident replied:

or the Foundation of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria; the Resident Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Convention; the Oldest Inhabitants Asso clather, the Consention; the Conest Inhabitation Asso-clather, the Comervative Army and Navy Union Johnson Departmental Clab; the National Democrate Associ-ation; the Executive Committee of Irish Citizens; the em-ployés of the Navy-Yard, of the Arsenal, of the Government Printing Office and the Treasury Extension, several Johnson political associations and the United States Steam Fire Brigade, with the Washington City Fire Department. Flags and mottoes were displayed in profusion. Four-horse wagons of the Adams's and Harnden's Express Companies, filled with

young men bearing flags, brought up the rear.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION. At the Executive Mansion the Old Soldiers of the war of 1812 were assembled, and the guard composed of a detail from the 12th lafantry, under Sergeant McKewan of the 16th Infantry, with the police detail set in place by Sorgeant Hurley, kept the crowd in order, while in the rear of the Mansion a battery of the 4th artillery, in charge of Major Stewart, fired a

salute on the arrival of the party.

After the President and his party had alighted they re mained on the portion until the end of the procession had passed, being repeatedly cheered by those in the line; and, after load calls, he mounted the railing and addressed the

assemblage as follows: THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

THE PERSIDENT'S REFLY.

Fellow-Citizens: For this demonstration you tender me upon my return hause to assume the discharge of my official duties, you will please need my heartielt thanks. Such a welcome from a pacific who have been the daily eye-witnesses of the manuer in which I have discharged my daties in pendarly gratifying. All i can promise you for the future is that there will be a continuous of my conduct in the past. I have tried to discharge my official duties in compliance with the Constitution and the principles which I deemed to be right. I will add that the sentiment which you exhibit to sight in an appendix to yourselves, but that which pervades the country wherever I have been. My own option is that the expression which has gone abroad to the constry with regard to sustaining a government of constitutional haw is unmistabable, and into be to insunderstood; and I believe the day is not distant when the judgment of the American people will be made manifest that the Union ansat he restored—that peace and prosperity and harmony must again provail throughout the United States. I believe I can safely testify that the groater portion of your fellow-citizens that I have visited and I have seen millions of them stood I left you, will accord with you in sustaining the principles of free Government in compliance with the Constitution of the country. Fermit me in returning this excellent, in whose midst I have served to various official capacities, and now serve in that of Chief Magistrate, my heartfeld them of the the country of that of Chief Magistrate, my heartfeld them of the long as there is a polanicular in the learn.

Addition of the served of the the President of the Magistrate with the party. On

Three cheers were proposed for the President of the 36 States, and given as the President retired with the party. On entering the he me the soldiers of lette were drawn up in line to the number of about 20, and Col. John S. Williams, addressed bim as follows: In the name of the authirors of the Associated Soldiers' of

the war of 1812 I tender you, Mr. Provident, a cordal welcome upon your return in braith and safety to the Federal City-a welcome from the hearts of old tried patricts.

The President expressed himself gratified to most the soldiers of 1812. Allahag to its having in his journey shaken based with a man was had shaken hands with Weshington. ne said he was much gratified to shake the Joseph nour of the

bill above the depot, and about 7 o'clock commenced to fire a slow, and after unenconstally calling for Gen. Grant and Admiral Parragut, and others, peaceably retired.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RECEPTION.

THE STIR.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Thibute.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1866.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1866. President Johnson's reception last evening, was, for Washington, passable. Other than the military and fire com-panies, not two hundred civilians were in the line, to say nothing of the long array of cupty carriages, significant, as the custom of the city is, when none of a family attend a fu-neral, their empty coach is sent to follow in the line. The return is marked with high evidences of demoralization. Sec. retary Seward arrived at 3 o'clock, very ill, and was taken out of the cur and depot on a stretcher, and carefully carried home in an ambulance. The 5 o'clock train from Baltimere brought Gens. Grant and Rawlings and Admiral Farragut. The former, by a movement of the right flank, dodged out the side of the depet, through the engine-house, and was three blocks up Indiana-av, before his companions knew he was not beside them; and by the time an ambulance had overtaken bim the rapid advance of the General had brought him almost home. The growd were not aware of their distinguished goest be other reception organizations were drawn up in a line. At 2:20 Secretaries Stauton, Browning, McCulloch, Gens. Canby, Thomas, and Commissioner Newton appeared at the depot and patiently awaited the arrival of the train. As it stopped in the deposithe reception party were opposite the baggage car, and the party cantiously advanced from car to car diligently in search of the President; on reaching the fourth car they found Mr. Johnson walking up the pistform hanging upon the

arm of a City Father.

The cheers in the dopot were few and feeble, but as the party gained the walk for a few minutes the enthusiam was intense. The President, Secretary Welles and the Presidents of City Councils occupied the first carriage. Secretaries Stanton and Stansberry did not join in the ceremonies. They spent ful fifteen minutes after the crowd had left the depot looking for the former's carriage, which, by a commendable perseverance, having been found, these Cabinet officers were driven home. A liberal estimate numbers the crowd that assembled at the

City Hall to hear the speeches at 3,000, and those 20 feet from the platform could not hear a word uttered. Those, however. who could not see or hear the speakers are assured that Mr. Joh son did not "swing around the circle," nor hand out any Constitutions or flags. The demonstrations slong the Avenue to the White House were very tame. An enthusiast at the corner of Fourteenth-st. proposed and received three hearty cheers for Grant.

houses on the avenue, near Grover's Theatre, before which a considerable, and the only display of fireworks, was made. The transparencies in the line numbered six, and the centi-ments pinned to the bottom of flags along the streets were unanimously "Welcome home." Stretched across the walk in front of the Southern Railroad office, was "The Oid South welcomes Andy Johnson." At the White House, some fifty persons were in the reception-rooms, and outside, a crowd of five hundred. The entire party express themselves as quite fatigued, and one remarked to me that the President had beard from Maine, s nd he reckoned "my policy" was sur ACTION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE TREASURY DE-

PARTMENT. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

W ASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1866. Third Auditor John Wilson, who is spoken of as he successor of Assistant Secretary Chandler, if Secretary McCalloch would make the coveted vacancy, called a capeus of the leading officials of the Treasury Department on Saturday afternoon in Fourth Auditor Tabor's private rooms. Present, a full representation. First Auditor Smith, who was appointed to that office thirty-three years ago by President Jackson, was chosen to preside, and Fifth Auditor Walker was chosen Secretary. Auditor Wilson stated the object of the meeting to be the preparation of an address of welcome and congratulation to the President of the United States for his safe return, and to thank him as humble individuals for the munificent and wise policy he was pursuing to secure the permanent reestablishment of the Government.

There was a long stience, at last broken by Treasurer Spin.

ner in his accustemed bold, blunt style, announcing that if the gentlemen desired, as private citizens, to unite in commending the President's policy he had no objections; but if they were plosting to executate a petition that those who should not sign it would be removed he objected, thinking each work notit for men occupying their positions. This difference of opinion Auditor Wilson had not counted upon, and it was utterly im-possible to obtain's word of committal to the purposes of the ceting from another official present, and it adjourned fruit fol of no great results. Internal Revenue Commissioner Hol-lies, who communicated the results of the deliberation to Sec-retary McCullock, was informed by that afficer that he commended the objections of Mr. Fpinner, and would in no wise land sountenance to the subterfuge contemplated. I have since learned that Anditor Wilson contemplates writing cut an ad-dress and circulating it. It is a significant fact that Mr. Wil-son was President of the Strong Band, an organization exist. ing here in 1801, that led off in the spirit of a vehiment prose ention of the war, and Mr. W. is one of five only of the society who are in favor of "My Policy,"

Mr. Knapp, Chairman of the Democratic Johnson Club, and

Col. Long. a Pardon Secretary of President Johnson, paid a visit on Saturday morning to the various heads of Bureaus, on perade in the evening. At their in the demonstration. Arrangements were also made for the circulation of subscription lists on the next pay day, taxing the circuit force 3 per cent to raise funds for District cam-

THE DISASTER AT JOHNSTOWN.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND

The whole mortality up to this hour—14 o'clock p. m.—is four. This number may eventually be increased to tex. The number of wounded reaches 150, many very slightly. The calamity has fallen almost exclusively on the laboring classes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BOSTON-SUICIDE-RILLED ON A RAILROAD-DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN-FAC-TORY DESTROYED-TROTTING HORSE POISONED.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.
Among other exciting events in Boston to-day has been an attempt to murder a Washington-st merchant by one of

Among other exciting events in Boston to-day has been an attempt to murder a Washington-st merchant by one of his employes. The wound-be assassin is a young manabout 20 years of age, belonging in Charlestown, named Frank W. Rounds, and the party whom he attempted to murder is Adolph Proger, a minishing-goods dealer under the Adams House. Some difficulty had occurred between the parties in which a young listy was in the case, and one of the results of it was the discharge of young Rounds by Mr. Proger. Occasional hard words passed between the two during the forencon, and shout 12:40 o'clock Rounds drew a small pistol and fired at Mr. Proger, and immediately discharged a second shot. Mr. Proger and immediately discharged a second shot. Mr. Proger ran out of the store, into the street, closely followed by Rounds, who discharged three more shots at him, and Mr. Proger fell upon the opposite sidewalk, bleeding from the wounds which he had received.

The wounded man was immediately carried back into his store, where he was attended by Drs. Gay and Hodges, who found that one shot had grazed the right side of his neck, another had entered the right thigh, inflicting a painful wound, and a third shot passed through the calf of his right leg. The sargeons are of opinion that neither of the wounds are dangerous, although that in the thigh may prove to be more scrious after the examination at the Massachusetts Hospital, where Mr. Proger has carried. Immediately on sceing Mr. Proger fall, Rounds ran up Norfolk-place, pursued by Officer Benne of the Fourth Station Police, and threatened to shoot any one who should attempt to arrest him, at the same time holding a navy revolver in his band. On recognizing Mr. Bennet, Rounds said, "I'll go to be station with you if you'll protect ine," and he were the samine without resistance. He was armed with two navy revolvers, and the smaller plate with which he fired the first shot was found on the floor of the store. Both Proger and young Rounds are well known in Boston, and the affair,

Massachmetts Medical Society, and Vice-President of the Natural History Society.

Wood's shoddy factory in Northborough was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, and a man named Shumway perished in the flames. Another man, named Walker, was seriously injured by jumping from a window. The loss was heavy, but there was a good insurance.

The celebrated testing horse India Rubber, owned by H. A. Hall of this city, and valued at about \$10,000, was fatally poisoned at the Riverside Park, in Brighton, last night. The event has caused considerable excitoment and indignation among horse fanciers. The soldiers and salous of this State will have a State Convention in Faucut Hall on the 18th. Delegates will be present from all sections of the State.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

THERE PERSONS HILLED AND TWELVE INSPERD. THREE PERSONS RILLER AND THE ATTENDED TO THE CURSORNEATE, Rept. 15.—The attenuer Allema May, runding between Gallipolis and Guyandette, exploded for soiler at II o'clock this morning, four miles below Gallipolis. The of the crew and one passenger were killed. The crowd insered some time about the Executive man, and nine of the crow and three passengers were intured.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Character of the Delegates and Their Purpose.

GEN. WOOL TO BE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES-PROSPECTS FOR A SLIM ATTENDANCE. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 16, 1866. From all appearances, so far, the Johnson Soldiers' Con vention, to be held here to-morrow, will be slimly attended, and will end in a fizzle. As yet, very few delegates have

HOW THE MAINE ELECTIONS WERE LOST. The only New England men here are from Maine, headed by a Brevet-Brig. Gen. Roberts and one Col. Bradbury, a relative of the Copperhead candidate for Governor against Gov. Cony a couple of years ago. These Maine men have

Gov. Cony a couple of years ago. These Maine men have been busy all of to-lay in explaining to the Buckeyos and Hoosier delegations here the causes of the Copperhead defeat at the recent election in Maine. They say that during the war none but Democrats were drafted in Maine, and most of them having died in battle the great decrease in the vote of the party followed.

A FOOR SHOW FOR NEW-ENGLAND.

There is no one here from the Green Mountain State to explain the Copperhead defeat there. The soldiers of New Hampshire, Connectiont, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts have not yet answered the call. Notwithstanding all Gen. Couch's efforts in the old Bay State, he could necessary to the properhead decentral which the country which hither. It is now doubtful whether he himself will come.

doubtful whether he himself will come.

New-York.

The only arrivals from New-York, so far, are Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gens. Graham and Averill, cancidates for the position of naval officer at New-York City, and Davies, a candidate for any office he can get. Gen. Wool is here, but he registers himself as belonging to the U. S. A. I have been looking around all day for that long list of New-York Generals and Colenels that are down in the newspapers to represent the State here, but I could not find them. Neither Dix nor Slocum can be found.

GENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

New-Jersey has no representative. Pennsylvania has Col. W. W. H. Davis, who was defeated last Fall by Gen. Hartrant for the position of State Auditor. The Western States are very poorly represented, notwibstanding the Convention is being held here in their midst. Gens. Sol. Moredith of Indians, Custer of Michigan, A. Med. M. Cook of Ohio, and H. H. Heath of Nebraska are here.

HOW THE KENTUCKY ELECTION WAS WON.

BOW THE KENTUCKY ELECTION WAS WON.

Kentucky has a large delegation, headed by Gov. Bramlette and Gens. Crittenden and Hobson. These Kontuckians, unlike the Maine delegates, don't attribute the defeat of Gen. Hobson for Clerk of the Court of Appeal at the election in their State last August to the drafting all the Licensets of Ventucky during the war. all the Democrats of Kentneky during the war.

at the election in their State last August to the drafting all the Democrats of Koutacky during the war.

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF BELEGATES.

Then there are registered here on the hotel books, Gens. Smith, Jones, Brown, Denver, Parkhurst, Bragg, Slack and Monroe. None of these names seem very lamilar, but their owners register themselves as Brevet Brigadiets, and I suppose are famous with themselves. I believe the above are about all the notables that have arrived up to this time. The President's body-guard, Steedman and Fullecton, not having recovered from "swinging around the circle" with their chief, have not yet got here. It is stated that letters from Gens. Fits-John Porter and Geo. B. McClellan will be read to the Convention, regretting their inability to attend. There are a number of former quartermasters, paymasters, commissaries and suffers here. One of the latter I used to know in the army. He was brigade suffer of Gen. Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps, when it lay in front of Petersburg. He is here to represent his wing of the army in the Convention. He says he lost a good deal of money during the war, and thinks it nothing but fair that President Johnson should make him a suffer in one of the new regiments. In order to push his classus, he wants to be on the Committee that will be appointed to present the proceedings of the Convention to the President at Washington. Gen. Sol Meredith of Indiana is a leading spirit here. His lank form and young Custer's big hat and long hair seem to be omnipresent.

FERRUITS WANTED.

RECRUITS WANTED. RECRUITS WANTED.

Custer has been here since Saturday morning, and cannot secount for the scanty attendance of delegates. He wonders why his old division of Michigan cavalrymen don't follow him now as they did when he bed the column that routed Early down the Shenandoah Valley. Meredia telegraphed down to Fort Wayne last night to have the Democratic stronghold send up some delegates. They responded, and a deletation of ten Hoosiers arrived this evening. Prank P. Blair has been telegraphed for, and will probably arrive to-morrow. A number of delegates are expected to-morrow, but the indications are that they will never get here.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES PERSONAL CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES.

The fact that there are some men here as delegates who were good soldiers, cannot be denied. Two-thirds of the delegates are, however, men after office. Those who are already officers in the regular army want promotion, like Custer: then others, who served in the volunteers, want to be made officers in the new regular regiments; then the late Army bill passed by Congressprovided for an increase of officers in the Pay, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments. Hence the large number of mustered out volunteer paymatters, quartermasters, and commissaries here is delegates. Then there are a number of the delegates here who were politicians before they served in the rinsy, and, now that they are mustered out of service, they go back to their o'd profession and want to be made Politantical, they fought in the army because it paid well and it gave them fame. They are those men' who are neither Democrats nor Republicans, but on the fence, ready to support whichever party is in power, always making capital out of their having fought for their country, an dusing it to get themselves office. This may be considered patriotism, but I hardly think with truth. Then there are delegates here who were good soldiers during the war and came here with good intentions. They were what were called Democrats before the war. They wereborn Democrats, raised as Democrats, their fathers and fathers' fathers were Democrats before them, and they will to the end of their lives be Democrats themselves. This class of delegates is here because it believes the Convention to be a Democratic one, and it wishes to show its devotion to the party.

the party.

COMPOSITION OF THE CONVENTION. the party.

It is composed of men who really love their country, but have no judgment as to the great principles of a government. They fought for the Union became they would just as leave fight as eat, and, as they say, "to take some of the pride out of their Southern brothern." They believe in the Union, Slavery or no Slavery, with a prejudice in favor of the infamous institution. Then there is a class here—a very small class, by the way, amounting to hardly more than a corporal's guard—which is composed of good men of known conservative principles, and who come here to try and do good. Their plan is for the Convention to adopt some course whereby the soldiers, both Northern and Southern, will unite in managing and directing the affairs of the country. It is intended more particularly for the late Rebel soldiers. They will be called upon to use their influence in stopping a repetition of such occurrences as the riots at Memphis and New-Orleans, and in creating a better feeling between the people of the South and North. Their idea is a good one, and, if adopted and proves practicable, it will be a great bleesing; but it remains to be seen what will be done.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

There has been some canvassing among the delegates the are here. Very little has been done, however, to feet an organization on account of the small number of lelegates here. Gen. Wool will be temporary chairman. delegates here. Gen. Wool will be temporary chairman. It depends on what prominent generals arrive to morrow, who will be permanent president and the other officers. The resolutions will be brief. The Convention will indorse the platform of the 14th of August Philadelphia Convention and call on all soldiers in the country to support it. A large circus tent has been pitched in Monumental Square, in which the Convention is to be held. The members expect to be in session about three days.

The Vermont and Maine elections have had their effect on a large number of the delegates.

EFFECTS OF THE ELECTION-INDIGNATION OF THE

EFFECTS OF THE ELECTION—INDIGNATION OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

They anticipate the same result in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indians in October. They came here knowing they cannot save the ship, but are too proud to desert and to sink with the rest. Many of them met defeat before. The action of the Democracy in the several States in ignoring Conservative Republicans, so called, and nominating for offices out and out Copperheads is the theme of much talk among some of the Conservative Republican delegates. They denounce the nomination of Hoffman in New York, Clymer in Pennsylvania, and Pendleton of Ohio. Hogart of Missouri, and Niblack of Indians for Congress. A prominent General, a delogate to the Convention remarked in conversation to-day that the Democrats of New York have acted shamefully in their recent State Convention. He said that if General Dix had been nominated for Governor he would have gone to New York and stumped the State for him and use all his influence to have him elected, but a Copperhead like John T. Hoffman, he could not support. He preferred seeing Governor Fenton elected. Fenton elected. To the Associated Press.

PREPARATIONS AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The preparations for the Soldiers and Sallor's Convention, which is to be held in this city on Monday, are nearly completed. Tents for from 3,000 to 4,000 delegates are ready in Monument-square. The arrivals up to the present time are not heavy, but to night arrivals up to the present time are not heavy, but to another and to-morrow they will be largely increased. Gen. Steedman and the Committee of Arrangements are in consultation to night, and the programme will probably be settled upon this evening. Gov. Bramlette of Kentreky, Gen. John E. Wood, Gen. McCook and Gen. Custer are already here. The indications point to Gen. Wood as the temporary Chairman, and Gen. Steedman as the permanent President. Boyond this little as yet is indicated as to the course of the Convention, though the general impression is that put little speech-making will be done.

JOHN PESKY AT THE CONVENTION.

Special Disputch to The Cities Care and Care and

meetin to ratifi andy jonsen's toor. A wast knowd or rebbe's surround the hotel askin if Bescher iz there, and callin on him to pra fur them. Gineral Slocom has him spekeing, amid the gratest applaws. The followin is bis

Kumrads,

Wen we went into the war fur the Union we nary ment the rebellyon we tu be intirely krushed. If we had ment it to be krushed we wid have krushed it. But the eagul in that grate soller, Gorgo B, Maclelin, sor it wudn't did to outrage the feelins ov a brave and galunt South. He was to chivalrus to attack the enimy store the enimy was reddy. Nary time was war kundukted on sich gentlemanly arineipuls. The helples enimy will eturnally thank to the way men.

to outrage the feelins ove a brave and galunt South. He was tu chivarus to attack the enimy efforche enimy was reddy. Nary time was was kundukted on sich gentle menly principuls. The helples enimy will eturnally thank him for it. Nur wos he less konsiderate of his own men. "Tell the Presydunt," he sed, "that i will not march, becaws mi men want shoos." Wainly did Mister Linkum, with hiz notorins luv of umer, sujest that the rebbels wur hare feeted to. Maclelin wos furm! [Immens cheers.] The Sany South will never forzit wat he dun for them. Tu this da tha rank him hier than Grant.

Now, after galuntly fiten nerely 5 yeres, the Rebbels magnanimously sknolege the are wipped. "We are a brave and galunt pepel hu hav dun our best to distroit the Uniton, and we don't regret wot we hav dun, but only that we didunt sukseed. But eur holey caws is roomd; and therefor we cheerfully giv it up. We are now willing ter mest yu on skai terms. [Grate cheers.] We wil, our certing kondishnus, eleck owr leders in Kongres, and konsent in tak part in the Guversment. It is awl over now; we hav bin out numbured, and not hit remanes but in forgiv yn for desolatin our homes." [Cheers.] Yeas im komreds, it iz in this nobul spirit that that the jenerous leders of the rebhels crypressed themselves at the Philad Konvenshnu, and it is to express our grainlonde for there kondesenshun that we are bear.

At this moment a lo bread minyum of Kongres kauled out in the krowd, "How about Nu Orleens?" Drown hisself up, prowdly, the gineral sed. "Wil that lo person sho hisself? meeness is wrote on his kowntenanz." "He will," sed the darin yuth, wen a stallwert individoval, klad in blu, with but wun arm, apered on the stage. The follerin dialog insood: "Hoo ar yu?" sed the gineral, with sturness.

in dialog insood:
'Hoo ar yn?' sed the gineral, with sturness

"A solger," wos the anser.
"Wur yu with Maclelin!"
"I wos."
"Ware 1"

"On a gun bote on the james river," was the sas

The gineral terned red az a beet,

War yn ary a desurtur ?"

"Ar yere sentyments in sweet steame and about with with our nobel frens of the sunny South F."
No F.

Ar yer of the opinuyn that a rebel is az good as a loyal

Ar yer of the opinuyn thet a rebel is az good az a loyal man. ?"

"No, sarce, bob," was the insultin repli.

"Then, then, sed the gineral, with krushin emfasis, "wo rite—wot rite, I say, hav yu at this Konvensbun. ?"

"Nun " banled the man in blu, and larfin lowdly with skonrul spede he tock hisself awa to Pittsburg.

The gineral wos about tu reshum hiz speach, wen biling over with rage, i roz and kried, "Go, you willian, go; wel did Andy Jonson expoz yur treason. Hear, gireral, is a solger of another stripe," an i leped litely on the stund. "My frens," i said, "behol a kunsurvative wolunteer! When the war raged i jined the Home Gard in Peskyville, an wos elekted drumer. i drumed fur awt the dimmacratic meetins, and noorared fur Wallandigum and Hen Harra. Wo wos plered th defend our homes agan the draft. We did it. Wen i wos dratted tu fite agin the sunny South, i fielded tu mi mounting home, wen, lo! i wos purseed bi a old abolisannist, about ninty yeres of hiz age, an his granson, a wiper of sweet sixteen. Recistunz wos' in wain. The trants punched at me with there pitchforks, (yes! tha wos thuz armed) an i, like the nobril rebbels did with Grant, surendered. But did i yeld mi nrincipuls? no! that nite i korageusly kut off mi thum with a jak nife." and i held up mi memed hand, amd lowd showts frum the enthoosiastic krowd. Gineral Slocum kiasped me tu his hart. "Mi boy "he sed, in a woise ov emoshun," had all the 5,000,000 men in the sc-kalled Feddyrai army, shot off thare thums like yu, the bloody war wud sum bay been over." This was a prowd momunt of mi life.

Just then i hurd the drum, and sor aproachlin a proceahun ov Cleveland heroes. The kame up amidst the apphase ov the multitood, and a more brilyant asemblagu was narry seed bi any unn. The follerin was the order:

Froogstury.

Froogstury.**

Fig. 7. The friends was the other?

Fig. 7. The effect was higher with thate yuniforms turned ioside out. The effect was kurious.

Sekond, Ginerals Slocum, Halpine, and Granger ridin on spirited gra bosses emblematical or the Kunfederacy.

Thurd, each or these brave soilers had wim leg-ov hiz breeches blu, and the other leg gra, tu signed the Union ov the North and South. The seat ov the breeches was ble and gra plad.

blu and gra plad.

Forth, a nigger with a rebbel ridin on his back, to signerfy the natyral relashun ov the races. The rebbel was spurred,—and so was the nigger.

Fift, a andy jonson post matter, to wipp the nigger, wen he in gratefuly tride to through the rebbel this was to sho that the government protecks the rites of the suny couth

south.

Sizt, a banner with the follerin motor, "i leve the flage in yufe hands not with 25 stars but with 36 and jouson,"—an sure could there wos 36, and cleving oy them a darnd site bigger than the others.

Second, a lot oy rebbels and Union men, embracin abowt 3 hunderd post masters, a knowd of klerks, a wast numbur of pursuns hu felt there destiny to be to surve the kuntry in sum office, and a seleck assemblege of boys and gals. Mi hart beet hi wen's or this grate displa of

Then kame a nigger, hu karried a U. b. nage and wave it in the are, tite befor the rebbels. I woe reflect to see General Shooms ride up, and order the insultin nigger awa. "Take awa that flagg "he kned in a manley voice, "it must not be ofensivly flawnied." Then he terned to the nobul rebbels, and sed, "i will see that you ar not houndlisysted enny mor."

Awl now looks luvly. The recetin iz grand. Speacker ar bein maid in awl direck shuns, the radikals ar disgusted, i must klose mi dispatch, now, as a lot ov post masters ar kryin "Hooror far Pesky" and a bommittee of rebbels are askin me to du a little splurge. Adoo!

John Preser of

P. S. The rebbel flagg and the so-kalled feddyral flagg. P. S. No Andersoncille prisoners ar hear. P. S. Nor ar enny expeckted.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

KENTUCKY. GEN. ROUSSEAU RE-ELECTED.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—Gen. Rousseau was elected to congress from this District yesterday. There was no operation, and the vote was very small.

position, and the vote was very small.

KENTUCKY—THE SUCCESSOR OF GREEN CLAY SMITH.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15, 1866.—An election for Congressman was held to-day in the Sixth Kentucky District to fill the unexpired term of Green Clay Smith:

The returns secure the election of A. H. Ward, Denty ocrat, by a large majority over Carpenter, Republican. Both candidates favored the President's pelicy, and the Republicans generally did not vote.

ARKANSAS. Election returns from 42 counties of Arkansas in-dicate the election of Miller for Auditor and Cun-ningham for Treasurer, by a majority of 2,000. There are 15 counties yet to be heard from.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Hardsbring, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1666.

Secretary Seward arrived here last night having every symptom of a violent attack of cholers. He was too ill to be removed and remained in the railroad car over night at the depot. His physicians, however, reported him somewhat better this morning, and he left in the train at nine o cleck for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Sept. 15, 1866.

Secretary Seward, who was taken ill at Pittabungh, reached this city in quite a feeble state at 21:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was transferred from the depot to his residence in an ambulance, and this fact gave rise to the rumor of his death, which was fully circulated early this morning. Mr. Seward is seriously sick, but the symptoms are not yet deamed alarwing. Since I o'clock he has been gradually improving, and this eventury strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery in a very few days.

THE FREEDMEN. REPORTS FROM GEN. SHERIDAN. special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1866. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1866.

Gen. Sheridan, under date Sept. 8, in acknowledging receipt of order placing himself at the head of the Freedmon's Bureau of Louisiana, reports: I do not find it necessarily. cholera purposes in this city, unless the disease increases. It is not quite insignificant here, and we are with our present arrangements abundantly able to take care of the colored people in the hospitals.

BURRAU LANDS.

Major Wm. Fowler, in charge of the land operations of the liureau, leaves for the South to-night to collect together and inspect the grants of confiscated property made by Congress in the new bill.

TENNESSER. sary to employ the five dectors authorized to be hired for

TRINKSSER.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. John R. Lawis has been appointed.
Assistant-Commissioner for Tennossee, vice Brevet-Major.
Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, mustered out.

THE PITSBURGH CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1eee;

A MONSTER WIGWAM.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh to-night states a monster wigwam to accommodate 10,000 persons will be sommenced on Monday for the Convention.

menced on Monday for the Convention.

RESPONSES TO THE CALL.

The responses to the call for the Pittsburgh Convention or still coming in rapidly. In many instances every soldier in whole counties have signed an information of the Convention, Associations, numbering as members inpwards of 500,000 soldiers, have adopted resolutions favoring the movement. Among the prominent soldiers who have signified their intentions of boing present are Gens. A. E. Burnside, John A. Lepan, Berl, F. Butler Gov. J. D. Cox, Gov. R. J. Orlesby, N. P. Hanke, Frank Sigel, Carl Schurz, John W. Geary, Gov. Joe. R. Hawler, Gov. Lucius Fairchild, A. Willich, and many others. No instead of contors will be published, but a thousand of the best speakers in the country will be present, and respond when called upon to speak.